

W. STEWART'S Daily Courier

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,
Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Five Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinues until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisers will receive One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOE PRENTING.

Exercised with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most remunerative terms.

Insurance Agency.

A subscriber having received the Agency of the

Etna Insurance Company

OFHARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

IS prepared to issue policies on the most favorable

terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

\$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and one of the oldest

and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

y17.

General Insurance Agency,

FOOT WAYNE, IND.

Etna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital \$300,000.

MERCHANDISE FIRE & MAR INS. CO.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Capital \$100,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

Oneida, N.Y.—Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies have all the capital said in, and have complied with all the conditions of the last Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1851.

y46.

By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance.

—BY THE—



Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED;

With a Surplus of \$60,387.88.

And the prestige of THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS

success and experience.

Assets, January 1, 1858.

Cash in hand and Deposits in Hartford

Bank, \$18,123.69

Cash in transit and Agents' hands, 166,572.05

Money due the Company, secured by Mort.

Real Estate unencumbered, 5,415,014

Real Estate unencumbered, 47,653.42

Bills Receivable, 53,177.18

102 Bonds \$7, & 10 per cent interest, 102,000.00

657 Shares Railroad Stock, 54,416.00

50 do. Connecticut River Co. Stock, 1,250.00

50 do. First Bank

50 do. Franklin Bank, 5,000.00

36 do. Providence, 1,800.00

2300 do. Hartford, 199,060.00

2985 do. New York, 500,652.50

100 do. New York, 10,000.00

100 do. U. S. Trust Co., N. Y., 22,500.00

\$1,506,357.88

TOTAL LIABILITIES:

Uncollected Claims not due, \$173,225.84

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID,

Upwards of \$11,000,000.

Of Losses h. we been paid by the Etna Insurance Co.,

in the past 33 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency

and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS

and Contents for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this corporation has been stable

and uninterrupted through seas of financial sun-

shine and storm, or periods even in or extreme

from a severe depression.

Being long established on a safe basis, the troubles of the credit system effect us in no material partic-

ular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable in-

surance is an imperative duty—the safety of prop-

erty owners to sustain loss being that much

lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns

throughout the State. Policies issued without delay,

by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Com-

pany.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

JOHN HOUGH Jr. Agent.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Coun-

sellers at Law, will attend to all legal business

entrusted to them, and will give special at-

tention to the collecting and securing of debts through-

out the State.

Office—Calhoun and Pearl streets, under

the Sentinel Office.

W. M. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor

at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P.

Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor

at Law, and Master in Chancery.

Office—Clinton street, two doors south of H.

Coleck's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and

Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collec-

tion of debts, the sale of lands, and examination

of titles in any part of Indiana.

Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under

the Sentinel Office.

W. S. SMITH.

W. W. STEVENS,

Attorneys at Law.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch,

and for the prompt payment.

Office—Over City Auction Store.

36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

No. 2 Phoenix Block, Calhoun Street,

(next door to the Sentinel Office.)

6pm19

FORT WAYNE.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHY.

D. C. W. BOWEN,

HOMEOPATHY.

Residence on Calhoun street, opposite the Rock Hill House.

Opposite the Public Square.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.

Fort Wayne, July 7th.

1.

HOMEOPATHY.

D. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully re-

nders to the public the services of

the citizens of

Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homeopathic Physi-

cian and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of

Dr. Smith, on Calhoun street, in building north of

Calhoun bridge, at all times when not professionally

engaged.

COFFEE by the sack to sell at:

PIERRE'S.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.
Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
Supreme Judge,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

The Leecompton Bill passed the Senate!—By the Congressional news in an other column it will be seen that the bill admitting Kansas as a State into the Union, under the Leecompton Constitution, has passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 33 to 23. Both our Senators voted for it; Mr. Pugh of Ohio, though in favor of the bill, voted against it in obedience to instructions of the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Douglas, Broderick Crittenden, Durkee, Fessenden, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Wade, and others against it. Mr. Douglas' name looks odd in such company.

The provision including Minnesota in the same bill was struck out, and Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment; and an amendment by Mr. Green was agreed to, providing that nothing in the act of admission should be construed as to prevent the people of Kansas at any time from altering or amending their constitution—Congress disclaiming any authority to interfere or place any construction upon the same, further than to see that it is republican in form, and in accordance with the constitution of the United States.

We rejoice that this troubled question is at length disposed of in one branch of Congress, and hope it may speedily be acted upon in the other, and with the same result. This would at once give peace to Kansas, and relieve it of a country of the intolerable bore which the whole matter has now become. There seems some disposition in the House to take the matter up without delay, and if they do, they had better proceed to vote on it at once. There is no need of more specie—the subject is worn threadbare already, and the country nauseated with it. The members themselves of course do not listen to such speeches. All that could be said upon such a worn-out theme would be "flat, stale and unprofitable," and "tedious as a thrice told tale repeated." Let the members who have not yet had the opportunity of displaying their talents print their Bunker Speeches and send them to their admiring constituents;—that will be far better than consuming the time of the House, and leaving poor wounded Kansas to bleed. Philanthropy, christian charity, and a due regard for the sufferings of the community, all urge them to pass the bill at once and bind up the gaping wounds of that long suffering territory. Admit her at once, and if the constitution is not such as her citizens want, they can at once amend it and make it conformable to their wishes.

The Folsom Executive Committee and the Democratic State Candidates.

The "Executive Committee" appointed by the Folsom Convention on the 23d ult. have addressed a circular to the candidates nominated by the Democratic State Convention, entreating them as to their views upon the resolutions adopted by their bodies, and asking an approval or rejection thereof. Mr. Cunningham, candidate for State Treasurer, with a manly boldness worthy the nominees of a democratic state convention, replies that he does not consider the meeting of the 23d ult. to have been a Mass Convention of the Indiana Democracy; but that the one on the 8th January was, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the state, and according to the invariable usage of the party had the right to speak the sentiments of the party. He was nominated by that convention and accepted the platform adopted by it. On that platform he still stands, and is resolved to share its fate.

The reply of Mr. McClure, candidate for Secretary of State, was equally to the point, and took the same grounds as Mr. Cunningham. The position of these gentlemen is the true one, and they are entitled to the respect and confidence of the party for this clear and decided expression of their views.

Judge Worden views the matter in another light, and one in which we regret to say, we cannot coincide with him. He claims to stand on both platforms, and cannot see any thing in the resolutions of the 23d February, inconsistent with those of the 8th of January. The former he says, "are a little more full and explicit on the Kansas question, but not essentially different," and he accepts it as explanatory thereof. Judge Perkins holds similar views.

Now, we will do our best for those learned gentlemen; we must beg to let 'em out of their conclusion; the resolutions of the 23d are indeed a little more full on the Kansas question; but we contend they are entirely inconsistent with the 8th of January platform. That platform fully and decidedly endorsed the President, and espoused his course on Kansas affairs; while the resolutions of the 23d, no less emphatically condemn and denounce it. How it is possible for any man not to perceive the inconsistency of such opposite positions,—or how any man can think for a moment that he can stand at once on two such antagonistic platforms, is more than we can conceive. They ought to decide and openly declare which their preference leads them to—"Choose ye this day whom you will serve."

Mischief Aho!—A prologue is out for a new paper in Indianapolis, to be called the National Democrat, and edited by Charles Smith, of the Shelyville, Vt. citizen. It is got up by the managers of the Sons & Daughters Convention held on the 23d ult., and is designed to be anti-Leecompton, anti-State Sentinel, anti-Bright and Fitch, and we much fear will prove, anti-administration, and, especially (if it live long enough) anti-democratic. We cannot see any necessity for such a paper, as the State Sentinel is an able and efficient organ of the democratic party in the state; and we cannot but look upon it as designed to effect mischief to the party. The establishment of two rival papers has never yet failed of this end, and it apparently will not on this occasion. We abhor the Democrats not to countenance the introduction of such a firebrand into our ranks. Such a paper is not needed, and cannot do any good, while it will assuredly do harm. It is neither sufficient patronage to it any power or influence.

We do not believe the democrats of Indiana will support a paper commanded under such auspices, and prepared for it in a short career. It will prove an expensive and losing experiment for the founders, and may perhaps learn them that it is easier to sink the capital invested in such an undertaking, than it is to break down an able and faithful organ of the democratic party, or to divide and ruin the party itself.

Change of Time.—On and after Monday next the time of the Pitts, F. W. & Chicago evening Mail train, going west, will be changed, as follows: Leave Crestline at 12 A. M., Fox Wayne at 2 P. M., "Arrive at Chicago 3 1/2 A. M. No change in other trains.

Religious Matters.—Our exchanges are filled with accounts of a great awakening to religious affairs in all parts of the country, and among all churches and sects. In our city, this interest is beginning to manifest itself. Prayer meetings are held at eight o'clock every morning, and every evening, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, and are largely attended. May much good attend these efforts! There is ample room for reformation here as well as elsewhere.

Congressional Speeches.—The following item from the Washington telegraphic news, March 25, is worthy notice:

"During the speaking in the House this evening, nearly all the seats were deserted, and when the adjournment took place nine o'clock, only twelve members were present."

What a farce this speech-making mania is, and how much better the members might employ themselves by attending to the business before them. Action, not words, is what is required of them.

Opening of the Canal.—Laborers are now busily engaged cleaning out and deepening our canal. The work will be done and water let in by Wednesday or Thursday next. Next Saturday the whole length of the canal will be ready for navigation.

The New York Canals will be opened on or about the 20th April.

Republican Economy.—A crop of late writing from Kansas says the expenses of the new Legislature is more than double that of all other Legislatures that have ever assembled in the territory, including the Constitutional Convention. That party evidently consists of a very patriotic, self-sacrificing lot of fellows, eminently worthy of the vast amount of sympathy bestowed upon them.

Wholesale Store.—George Miller is now opening in his splendid new four-story building, a very heavy stock of Dry Goods, which have been purchased in the original packages, and he designs wholesaling at New York prices and transportation. He has also a full stock of Grecian Iron, &c. Country merchants might do well to give him a call. He will also sell at retail at his very lowest prices.

Important to the Ladies.—Miss Vogel has received her Spring Fashions, and will have her rooms ready for inspection on Thursday next, when the ladies will be delighted with a view of as beautiful a stock of fashionable bonnets and millinery as was ever exhibited here. Miss V. has already acquired a high reputation for her taste and skill as a milliner, and having now on hand a full stock of the best and most fashionable materials, she will doubtless be able to meet the desires of the most fastidious, and give entire satisfaction to all who wish a really neat and fashionable bonnet,—and what lady does not?

EARLY INDIANA TRIALS AND SKETCHES.—REMINISCENCES BY HON. O. H. SMITH. With Portrait. 1 vol. 8vo. 610 pp. 1858. Cincinnati: Moore, Wiltsbach, Keys & Co., Publishers. For sale by C. L. Hill, Fort Wayne.

In the beginning of July last there appeared in the Indianapolis Journal, the first of a series of sketches of the early times and men of that State, from the pen of the Hon. O. H. Smith of that city, which series for a variety of seasons attracted public notice. After a few months, the author, extending his work beyond his original intention, changed the mode of publication, and the volume whose title is given above attests their to their views upon the resolutions adopted by their bodies, and asking an approval or rejection thereof. Mr. Cunningham, candidate for State Treasurer, with a manly boldness worthy the nominees of a democratic state convention, replies that he does not consider the meeting of the 23d ult. to have been a Mass Convention of the Indiana Democracy; but that the one on the 8th January was, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the state, and according to the invariable usage of the party had the right to speak the sentiments of the party. He was nominated by that convention and accepted the platform adopted by it. On that platform he still stands, and is resolved to share its fate.

The author, taking us back about thirty years, when he and the State were both young, brings before us in a rapid and sketchy review many of the actors then upon the stage, and in the familiar delineation of their characters, and the scenes in which they were interested, opens up many of the secret springs of important events in the history of our commonwealth. In following him through these writings we find ourselves imperceptibly growing familiar with those great men of the State and nation, the mere mention of whose names ordinarily inspires us with sentiments of veneration, and although that familiarity may somewhat less on the prolixity of our awe, it is decidedly calculated to heighten our respect for the foresight, wisdom, and judgment which enabled them to steer the ship of State clear of the many dangers that beset her, and bring her to safety in her present harbor of respectable position in wealth and political strength.

As might be presumed from the title of the work, a prominent position is given to the Author, on whom focus and this is what he refers to the French Constitutional party, the members of which are peculiar facilities for the performance of such a task. The arrival of the Arabia.

Arrival of the Arabia.—NEW YORK, March 20. The steamer Arabia, with date to the 6th, has arrived.

POLITICAL.—The political and general news is merger and unimportant, the Dury Cabinet is re-elected to Parliament, generally without opposition. The French Constitutional party, the members of which are peculiar facilities for the performance of such a task.

In his delineation of personal character, Mr. Smith is exceedingly fair and honorable in the view he takes of those who have been or now are his political or professional opponents, not without some vanity in his free and familiar reference to the great men of his time, and in the setting forth of their various letters to him, he appears a praiseworthy, it is to say, a harmless writer. The principle involved in the maxim "laid bare a laudat," is a good and wholesome one, and a claim to familiarity with great men, even if it be a somewhat exaggerated one, seems indicates a little mind.

In his personal descriptions, Mr. Smith dwells upon the physical and personal qualities that go to from the conception we have of the physical man, and possess, in this respect, descriptive powers of no mean order.

In these sketches of those who have attained to distinction in political or professional life, there is abundant incentive furnished to the young men of the present, to diligent and untiring persevere in their efforts to attain to the positions of honor and trust. The marked use of many of those mentioned, who have been gainfully employed upon nothing, strongly tempts one to do the same, but it is to be wished for honest laborers, that what are generally considered as great advantages, are in reality great detriment to one's future welfare.

The volume might have been a more satisfactory

history, had it been put together in a more systematic and classified manner, but the author has done much to disarm criticism, on this point, in his sketch upon "variety." An unpleasing peculiarity in the author's manner of writing, is his constant reference to persons still living in the past tense. There is also an abruptness of style in many of the sketches, such as exceedingly apt to creep into the writings of the legal profession. It may be necessary in rendering justice to make some allowance for a vivid imagination on the part of the author, and in inaccuracy of memory in recording events of so remote a period, and many may feel that a less prominent position in the work, than has been given to the writer's personal distinction, would have been desirable.

Provisions are dull; fact is heavy. Work is dull. Bacon is quiet. Hard is firm, with more doing at 400 a ton.

The Leecompton Constitution Bill passed by the Senate.—Mr. Douglas' Speech, Wednesday, March 22.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas spoke three hours this evening to an immense audience. There were no vacant places in the galleries, and the floor was crowded with visitors. The floor of the Senate was crowded with ladies.

Mr. D. referred to his course on the Slavery question from the time of the admission of Texas. Territories should choose their domestic policy for themselves, and for want of power to carry out his own measures, he agreed with their new line of policy, with a view of healing sectional strife, and restoring peace to the country. His object was to localize, not sectionalize Slavery. The people of Illinois, on sober reflection, approved his course, and the Legislature with great unanimity passed resolution to that effect.

The work is gotten up in a style creditable to the publishers and the West. Good paper, and large clear type, are essentials in a book meant to be read, and they have been skillfully provided in the present instance. The index to the work, although of some assistance in reference, is meager and incomplete.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.—For the purpose of "posting our readers," in relation to the doings of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, we have copied three several articles, from three several papers, in our this week's issue. The road passes nearly through the center of our country—some four miles east of our village, and a large number of families.

The Grand Rapids Eagle, informs us that the road has been completed between Sturgis and LaGrange, some 11 miles south of Sturgis. And the LaGrange Standard, informs us of the state of the road between LaGrange and Wolcottville, a village some 10 miles south of LaGrange. When we reflect that all this is winter work—and that such a disposition to progress with the work, under the financial pressure of the time, it really looks like the company are in earnest—and intend to construct the road as soon as practical.

The Grand Rapids Eagle, informs us that the road-bed is nearly completed between Sturgis and Sturgis—and we are further informed that the road-bed is nearly completed between Sturgis and LaGrange, some 11 miles south of Sturgis. And the LaGrange Standard, informs us of the state of the road between LaGrange and Wolcottville, a village some 10 miles south of LaGrange. When we reflect that all this is winter work—and that such a disposition to progress with the work, under the financial pressure of the time, it really looks like the company are in earnest—and intend to construct the road as soon as practical.

Mr. Smith has embodied in his work a few poems, the productions of writers, native or resident of this State, which are well worthy of perusal, but it must be done, as the poem is composed, and it would be difficult to do for the public.

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ST. NICHOLAS
One Price Cash
Clothing Emporium

Is now open for inspection.

THOSE who wish to appear in nature intended should not fail to call at this blessed spot. Every thing in our line is new and of the latest style.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

We are pleased many kinds of fashions; those who have tried us cannot appreciate the fact, but we are all rich, happy, and plenty of

MORAL.

Ladies Goods, but no ill ones. Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality. Ladies, call; we will show you Alexander's best KID GLOVES, with a beautiful hand in prettiness, forget to call; we will wait on you very pretty.

Same old place, east of Happy R-w, opposite Lynden.

2m39 N. C. SHOOFF, Proprietor.

GEORGE MILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant,

At his new stand.

N.W.corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE Proprietor has just received from the East the largest Stock of

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES

That was ever brought to this section of

Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can buy as cheap of him, F.O.C. CASH, as in New York, saving time and freight, as he purchased his Goods in their original packages.

My Wholesale Department

Is the most extensive in Northern Indiana, and will be kept in such order that my customers can make as good selections as anywhere West of New York.

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, and Molasses

Retailed at lower prices than anywhere in the City.

Without boasting, I offer better inducements to buy than can be found in Northern Indiana, and will be kept to my have my Goods examined and price quoted.

Do not forget to call at the new stand of

GEORGE MILLER,

Fort Wayne, March 27, 1858. 39

NAILS for sale by

P. PIERRE.

BACON for sale by

P. PIERRE.

O. H. Smith's Great Work!

Early Indiana Trials & Sketches.

REMINISCENCE by Hon. O. H. Smith, in his own volume. One of the best and most interesting books ever published, throwing much light on the early history of Indiana and its old settlers. Just published, and for sale by

C. L. HILL.

March 27, 1858.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of foreign attachment was issued by me, Wm. W. Stevens, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Wayne Township, in the County of Allen, Indiana, on the 12th day of March, 1858, upon the affidavit of George Miller, of Wayne Township, County of Allen, against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, monies and effects, of William Hutchens, in a sum of one thousand dollars, for which the aforesaid property was attached as the property of said William Hutchens, to-wit:—The one hundred and first part rest in a note executed by Wm. R. Hart, of this city, in favor of George Miller, in the amount of one thousand dollars, and the one hundred and second part in the possession of Wm. F. Fleming, Garnisher, and on the 24th day of April, 1858 at 10 o'clock A.M. in my office in said town, I will proceed to her and decide upon such attachment and the claim of said creditor.

W. M. W. STEEVENS, J. P.

(2219) 3. 29

Final Settlement Notice.

To the mates of the Estate of Patrick Hagan, deceased, THE administrator of said Estate, having been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, more than ten days prior to the return of the same, and Court having made an order for the same, and the same having been filed in the Clerk's Office, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and twenty cents, and vouchers will be presented on demand for final settlement of account.

D. G. BROWN, Esq., G. C. P. Allen Co.

March 27, 1858. (2100)

Statement of the Condition

of the

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

To the Auditor of the State of Ohio,

January 1, 1858.

1. The name of the Company is THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; and its location is at Hartford, Conn.

2. The Capital Stock of the Company is \$500,000.

3. The amount of its paid up stock is \$500,000.

4. The Capital Stock of the Company is \$500,000.

5. The amount of its paid up stock is \$500,000.

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Doggerel.—The following is effort without paternity, and we regret that its origin is unknown to us, that we may bestow credit where it belongs:

Marsh, spare that dog, touch not a single hair; he worries many a dog, from off his master's chair. Oh! when he was a pup, so frisky and so plump, he lapped his milk from a cup, when hungry—at a jump. And then his funny tricks, so funny in their place, so full of canine ticks, upon your hands and face. You will surely let him live! Oh! do not kill him dead, and thus their barks destroy! He is our children's pet, companion of their joy; you will not kill him, and thus their barks destroy! Marsh, spare that pup, touch not a single hair. Oh! put them "pistols" up, and go away from there.

—A well known rich man of New York was accosted by a little girl in the Park, a few days since, and besought for alms. "Get out of the way, you little thief!" angrily cried the rich man, jerking his hand violently to distract attention from his brutality. As the huckster chief was jerked forth a large pocket book came with it, and fell to the ground unnoticed by its owner. The little girl seeing it, picked it up, ran after the man, and thrust it into his hand saying, "Please, sir, you dropped this." "You are not a thief, after all," said he, "and I'll reward your honesty" whereupon he gave the poor, frozen child a three cent piece.

The child will pass through the needle's eye before that rich man will go to heaven.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alf!—A London letter in the Northern Daily Express, speaking of the royal family, says:

Prince Alfred treats his son, the Prince of Wales, in rather a brusque and off-handed way—off-handed sometimes with a will, for he thrashes him, to the great distress of his wife, to whom the heir-apparent is obliged to appeal for protection against his father. His Majesty is reported as rather annoyed with the ungracious propensities of the second Prince of her house. It is alld'g'd that the Prince of Wales pays much more attention to intellectual subjects than his more bellicose brother.

A Precious Pair.—A New York letter says: One day last week Lola Montez paid a visit to Mrs. Cunningham, at her residence in Twenty-ninth street, and had a long conversation with her upon the subject of the murder of Dr. Bradell. Mr. C. on this occasion offered to pay a sum of £1000 as a compensation to Lola, but she refused, and informed Lola that if even the truth came out, it would be found the actual murderer was a certain person whose name has been giving quite largely of late in the papers.

A Palpable Hit.—The New York Herald, admits to having danced a polka, for the purpose of seeing a "red peacock" a real rosy revelation. His wife must follow the example of Victoria, who adopted the red petticoat herself because Albert admired it upon the limbs of some of his ladies, whom he saw at Balmoral. Mr. Gray is a Democrat, and has no business to "interfere with other people's domestic institutions."

A National Saving.—In February 1857, the sum of the foreign goods imported into New York, was \$23,000,000. In February 1858, it was but \$9,000,000 being a reduction of almost two-thirds. In February, 1856, it was \$16,000,000. The amount of imports for the present year is smaller than in any year since 1850. It is in articles of luxury and dry goods, which can be very well dispensed with, that the falling off has taken place. Our national bill of credit for 1858, will be mainly for necessities, and the consequence will be a large balance of trade in our favor, which will go to pay off previous indebtedness, and place us in a sound and healthy financial condition. The happiest results may be anticipated from this large item of national saving. Economy of this kind is better for the country than high tariffs.

Cahoun and the Certificates.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraph column that Mr. Cahoun, having become satisfied from late information from Kansas that the Free State ticket for officers under the State (Locompton) Constitution was elected, has determined to give certificates of election to the Free State candidates and has so announced.

The constitution is now completed and ready for publication. We are apprised, if we can place any confidence in the telegraph, that we are in receipt of from Kansas, that while the Jim Lane Topekaites will continue to be furious against the admission of Kansas into the Union, the Lecompton Constitution, the sensible portion passed by Mr. Ewing, and who beat the Topekaites at the late Constitutional election, will now but with pleasure the admission, which is to give peace to the State.—Cin. Enq.

The Summer Court Martial.—Col. Summer has been committed to the charges preferred against him by Gen. Harney. This result will be eminently gratifying to the country, as it certainly is to the army. Gen. Harney's conduct throughout the whole affair has been entirely unworthy his position, and eminently unbecoming to an officer, and a gentleman. The court did not deliberate fifteen minutes on the case, the Secretary of War does not approve the verdict.

Pertinent to the Times.—An old toper was induced to sign the temperance pledge, which he kept religiously for some weeks. At last he got drunk, and, as one of his friends remonstrated with him for his faithlessness to his obligations, he answered, "To be sure, I signed the pledge, but I was tremendously dry, and all signs fail in a dry time."

A Yankee lady pictures a good man.—One who is keeper of his cloister, don't drink spirits, kin read a Bible 'spoon spelling the words, kin eat a cold dinner on wash days to save the wimmin folks from cookin' n' takes and pays for his country paper?" This is a good picture of a good man.

International Courtesy.—The President has received an autograph letter from Prince Albert, accompanied with a medal containing the likenesses of the Princess Royal and Frederick William. The letter contains sentiments of friendly regard.

Neutral of the Isthmus of Panama.—It is rumored that the now Granadian Minister at Paris has signed a treaty with France, securing the entire neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, and that he has also concluded a like treaty with Russia, through the Russian Ambassador at the Court of France.

A gentleman in Albany was lying in bed one morning, when a friend stepping in and said: "Breakfast is coming on."

He then exclaim'd P—, with a look of disdain, I'm not afraid of it."

At a surprise party, February 2, 1858.—"Here's to the man who steals, steals and lies—swears off from drinking steals away from bad company, and lies in an honest bed."

"Yes," said one gal to another, "I am so glad I have no better home." "Why so?" asked the other. "Oh, I can now eat many onions as I please!"

Now—The wind it blew, the snow it flew, and rained perfect thunder—with skirts and hose and chicken coops—and all such kind of plunder.

A lady objected to giving her son a college education, after learning that profane history was one of the studies.

A venerable old man says: Let the slender take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continuous rush to see one of the most magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

all the latest styles. Fancy Colors; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that are to be had at lower prices than you will find in this city.

DRY TRIMMINGS

in every grade, style and price for the million.

WHITE GOODS

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

TOYS & GLOVES

and a large assortment of all other Goods supplied in this city.

At present, GLOVES is wrought under unusual care and attention, just at the present refresh in the West; S. & B. Brinsford, and the consequent species in the market, and the looks of failure of the Importers and Retailers, who have been unable to sell these goods, have caused a general alarm in the market, and the balance of mankind, we have the goods and are bound to sell them, bring along your coat.

Oct. 10, 1857. **GRANAM & RUTLEDGE.**

£200 w. England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

HARD TIMES And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away. We have just received a large quantity of New England embroidery, from an Eastern House, which will be sold at unusually low prices. In the lot, we find:

—1000 Jaquard Colors at one half the usual price. 500 Muslin do, 20 cents, worth 15 cents. 500 " " 31 cents. " 56 " 500 " " 37 " 62 " 500 " " 38 " 67 "

1000 Jaquard Bands 3 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cents, worth 37.

500 Jaquard Bands 20 cents, worth 62.

750 " " 23 yards, for 80 cents, worth \$1.50.

100 sets Colors and Leaves at 25 cents, worth \$1.25.

750 " " 23 yards, for 80 cents, worth \$1.50.

500 do at 25 cents, worth \$1.00.

1000 Jaquard Bands 3 yards, for 80 cents, worth \$1.00.

Jaquard and Muslin Flockings, elegant work in beautiful patterns, for one half wash, and a wash of water, at 25 cents, and a wash of water, at 30 cents, and a wash of water, at 35 cents, and a wash of water, at 40 cents.

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Fort Wayne Sentinel

VOL. 15, No. 39

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

WHOLE N. 1293

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,
Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars
Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three
Dollars at the end of the year.

News and editorial contributions are paid
up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per page
Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that
rate for subsequent insertions.

Abel advertisement made to those who advertise by
year.

JOB PRINTING.
Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and
on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.
e subscriber having received the Agency of the
Etna Insurance Company

OFHARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
S prepared to issue policies on the most favorable
terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of
\$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest
and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

y17

General Insurance Agency,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Etna Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Connecticut—Capital \$500,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Capital \$100,000

Yonkers, N.Y.—Capital \$150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid
in, and have complied with all the conditions of the
act of the Legislature relating to Foreign
Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantee
to the insured.

BOUGH & JONES, Agents.

May 17th, 1858.

By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance.

By the

Yonkers, N.Y.—Capital \$1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

With a Surplus of \$506,387.88.

And the prestige of THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS
success and experience.

Assets, January 1, 1858.

Cash and Hand Deposits in Hartford:

Banks \$18,123.69

Cash in transit and Agents' hands 168,872.05

Markets, Compt. secured by
Mortgage 47,632.42

Real Estate unincumbered 17,177.18

Bills Receivable 102,600.00

Market Value 7,810 per cent. interest
annually 102,600.00

Shares Railroad Stock 52,216.00

50 do. Connecticut River Co. Stock 1,250.00

50 do. Stoffel Bank 5,000.00

50 do. Waterbury Bank 1,800.00

50 do. & St. Louis Express 7,10 A.M.

GOING EAST.

New York & St. Louis Express 1,30 A.M.

50 do. 12:45 P.M.

Passenger by either of those trains go through to

St. Louis without change of Cars, and get a
free passage to the West, and all expenses paid.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
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Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State.

NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
For Supreme Judges,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Deacon.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

The Leecompton Bill passed the Senate.—By the Congressional news in another column it will be seen that the bill admitting Kansas as a State into the Union, under the Leecompton Constitution, has passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 33 to 25. Both our Senators voted for it; Mr. Pugh of Ohio, though in favor of the bill, voted against it in obedience to instructions of the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Douglas, Broderick Cittenden, Durkee, Fessenden, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Wade, and others, against it. Mr. Douglass' name looks odd in such company.

The provision including Minnesota in the same bill was stricken out, and Mr. Pugh, withdrew his amendment; and an amendment by Mr. Green was agreed to, providing that nothing in the act of admission should be so construed as to prevent the people of Kansas at any time from altering or amending their constitution—Congress disclaiming any authority to interfere or place any construction upon the same, further than to see that it is republican in form, and in accordance with the constitution of the United States.

We rejoice that this troubled question is at length disposed of in one branch of Congress, and hope it may speedily be acted upon in the other; and the same result. This would be at once a peace to Kansas, and relieve the country of the intolerable bore which the whole matter has now become. There seems some disposition in the House to take the matter up without delay, and if they do, they had better proceed to vote up on it at once. There is no need of more speeches on the subject, it is worn threadbare already, and the country impatient with it. The members themselves of course do not listen to such speeches. All that could be said upon such a worn-out theme would be flat, stale, and unprofitable, and tedious as a threepence tale repeated.

Let the members who have not yet had the opportunity of displaying their talents at their Bazaar Speeches and send them to their admiring constituents, that will be far better than consuming the time of the House, and leaving poor wounded Kansas to bleed.

Philanthropy, christian charity, and a due regard for the sufferings of the community, all urge them to pass the bill at once and bind up the gaping wounds of that long suffering territory.

Admit her at once, and if the constitution is not such as her citizens want, they can at once amend it and make it conformable to their wishes.

The Bolters' Executive Committee and the Democratic State Candidates.

The 'Executive Committee' appointed by the Bolters' Convention on the 23d ult. have addressed a circular to the candidates nominated by the Democratic State Convention, catechizing them as to their views upon the resolutions adopted by their bolters, and asking an approval or rejection thereof. Mr. Cunningham, canidate for State Treasurer, with a manly boldness worthy the nominee of a democratic state convention replies that he does not consider the meeting on the 23d ult. to have been a Mass Convention of the Indiana Democracy, but that the one on the 8th January was, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the state according to the invariable usage of the party. He was nominated by that convention and accepted the platform adopted by it. On that platform he still stands, and is resolved to share its fate.

The reply of Mr. McClure, candidate for Secretary of State, was equally to the point, and took the same grounds as Mr. Cunningham. The former he says, are a little more full and explicit on the Kansas question, but not essentially different, and he accepts it as an explanation thereof. Judge Perkins holds similar views.

Now with all due respect for these learned gentlemen, we must beg to differ at rly from their conclusion. The resolutions of the 23d are indeed a little more full on the Kansas question, but we contend that they are entirely inconsistent with the 8th of January platform. That platform fully and decidedly endorsed the President, and especially his course on Kansas, &c; while the resolutions of the 23d no less emphatically condemn and denounce it. How it is possible for any man not to perceive the inconsistency of two such opposite positions—or for any man to think for a moment that he can stand at once on two such antagonistic platforms, is more than we can conceive. They ought to decide and openly declare which their preference leads them to—Choose ye this day the whom you will serve.

Mischief Ahead—A pro poser is out for a new paper in Indianapolis, to be called the National Democrat, and edited by Charles Smith, of the Shelbyville Volunteer. It is got up by the managers of the so-called Convention held on the 23d ult. and is designed to be anti-Leecompton, anti-State Sentinel, anti-Bright and Fitch, and we much fear will prove, anti-administration, and, eventually (if it live long, enough) anti-democratic. We cannot see any necessity for such a paper, as the State Sentinel is an able and efficient organ of the democratic party in the state; and we cannot but look upon it as designed to effect in chief to the party: The establishment of two rival organs does not fit in with the general course of the physical mass, and, possibly, in this respect, descriptive powers of no mean order.

In these sketches of those who have attained to distinction in political or professional life, there are abundant incentives furnished to the young men of the present, to diligent and enduring persevere in their efforts to attain to like positions of honor and trust. The marked success of many of those mentioned, who have been born almost literally upon nothing, strongly tempts one to believe, not only that the best preparation for honorable success, is to be without a shilling, but that what are generally considered as great advantages, are in reality great detriment to one's future welfare.

The volume might have been a more satisfactory one, had it been put together in a more systematic and classified manner, but the author has done much to deserve criticism, on this point, in his sketch upon "variety." An unpleasant peculiarity in the author's manner of writing, is his constant reference to persons still living, in the past tense. There is also an abruption of style in many of the sketches, such as is exceedingly apt to creep into the writings of the legal profession. It may be necessary in reading the volume, to make some allowance for a vivid imagination on the part of the author, and in indistinctness of memory in recording events so remote a period, and many may feel that a less prominent position in the work, than has been given to the writer's personal distinction, would have been desirable.

On the whole, the book is written in a more easy and familiar style, and may well serve to amuse an otherwise idle hour; and, as being a permanent record of the names and characters of many of those to whom we the present are much indebted, is well worthy of a place on the book shelves of every citizen of this state.

Mr. Smith has embodied in his work a few poems, the productions of writers, natives or residents of this State, which are well worthy of perusal. It is much to be desired, that some competent person would undertake to do for the poets of Indiana—few though they be—what Everett has done for those of Connecticut.

The work is gotten up in a style creditable alike to the publishers and the West. Good paper, and large clear type, are essentials in a book fit to be read, and they have been skillfully provided in the present instance. The index to the work, although of some assistance in reference, is incomplete.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.—For the purpose of "posting our readers," in relation to the doings of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, we have copied several articles, from three several papers, in our week's issue. The road passes nearly through the center of our country—some four miles east of our village, and a large number of the citizens of St. Jo county, are deeply interested in the success of the work. The articles above referred to, would seem to indicate that the Company is "alive and kicking."—Centerville (Ia.) Chronicle.

The Grand Rapids Eagle, informs us that the work has commenced north of Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo—also between Kalamazoo and Sturgis, and we are further informed that the road-bed is nearly completed between Sturgis and LaGrange some 11 miles south of Sturgis. And the LaGrange Standard, informs us of the state of the work between LaGrange and Wolcottville, a village some 10 miles south of LaGrange. When we reflect that all this is winter work—and that such a disposition to progress with the work, under the financial pressure of the times, it really looks like the company are in earnest—and intend to construct the road as soon as practical.

The Eagle, and Enquirer, and the Herald, both speak of a large additional increase of the force on the work north of Grand Rapids.

The Enquirer and Herald, states that the citizens of Grand Rapids are more interested in that part of the road south of the Valley City.

We should be disposed to think that the dictates of common sense would point out that part of the road south of Grand Rapids, as the part that should be first constructed.

As Mr. C. is absent, it is satisfactory for the depot-President to give to the editor of the Star, his private opinion?—He would like to know what the President pretends thinks, and whether the President pretends has not already issued certificates to pro Slavery officers, while Mr. Calhoun's opinion is that the Free State party have it?

Where is the President pro tem?—Is he too fugitive from justice? and if he is, what conclusions have the majority of the Committee of Seven arrived at?—Can we not get the President pro tem to write a letter to the Committee of Seven?

Mr. Douglas referred to Calhoun's letter recently published, saying that he thinks the Delaware Crossing frauds give the Legislature to the Free State men. It was of no importance what Mr. Calhoun thought, but the facts are important as on them depends the integrity of the vote. As Mr. C. is absent, it is satisfactory for the depot-President to give to the editor of the Star, his private opinion?—He would like to know what the President pretends thinks, and whether the President pretends has not already issued certificates to pro Slavery officers, while Mr. Calhoun's opinion is that the Free State party have it?

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Mr. Stephens, having been asked by several members to fix a day, named Tuesday, April sixth.

Mr. Campbell suggested next Thursday.

Mr. Stephens thought that too short a time.

Mr. Campbell said that the House had agreed on the first Monday of June for adjournment—

It will be impossible to get through the business which was pressed. An arrangement can be made satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Stephens withdrew the suggestion for the present, in the belief that such an arrangement would be made. When a day was fixed he would return.

Mr. Toombs replied in bitterness, and sharp personal criticism of Douglas.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the deficit bill.

Mr. Kellogg of Ill., concluded his speech against Leecompton.

SENATE.—The Senate was again crowded—the preliminary business was unimportant.

Mr. Green commenced by denying the assertion of Mr. Stuart that the friends of Leecompton had been driven from their position.

The Illinois Senator (Douglas) had implied the same thing, but it is not so, and the Committee's report stands unshaken. Its every individual charge is sustained by the report of the Senator from Vt., who objected to the harsh appellation of "rebel."

He made some desultory and trivial remarks in reply to the Senators from Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and then went into the main line of the argument, saying that the Kansas Government was a Government de facto quite as much as in the case of California even if you admit that the alleged frauds were committed. He drew a parallel between the cases of Kansas and California, citing Mr. Douglas' opinion on the latter, in support of his own views on the former. He said the statement that nine-tenths of the counties were disenchanted was meant to deceive. Those counties were wilderness without inhabitants. He defended the legality of the early steps toward the formation of the Leecompton Constitution, and denied the assertions of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Foster) that the condemned French conspirators have not yet been executed. Numerous arrests are still being made throughout France. It is said, in consequence of the conspiracy with extensive ramifications, Changarnier refuses to return to France until she possesses laws protecting the dignity and safety of her inhabitants.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The property of holding a great exhibition, in 1851, in London, is being canvassed. The French Bourgeois is depressed.

The Paris ministerial crisis has been settled; the Ministers withdrew their resignations.

A earthquake has laid Corinth in ruins; thirty lives were lost. A great conflagration occurred at Constantinople, by which three hundred houses were burnt.

The Italian Conference held at London re-arranged to prepare an address to the various powers of Europe, setting forth the claims of Italy, to have her wants considered.

Considerable snow had fallen in England, and heavy snows prevailed on the coast. Dr. Livingston and party were on board a vessel on the Mersey, and were expected to sail for Africa the day the Arabia left.

FRANCE.—The French squadron on the Banks of Newfoundland will consist of three steamers hereafter, instead of two, as heretofore.

In his delineation of personal character, Mr. Smith is exceedingly fair and honorable in the view of those who have been or now are his political or professional opponents, and in the setting off of his private letters to him, yet it is not a praiseworthy, it is at the most a harmless vanity. The principle involved in the maxim "l'admirer et l'admirer" is a good one, and claim to familiarity with great men, even if it be a somewhat exaggerated one, seldom indicates a little mind.

In his personal description, Mr. Smith dwells with great minuteness upon those points that go to the conception we have of the physical man, and, possibly, in this respect, descriptive powers of no mean order.

In these sketches of those who have attained to distinction in political or professional life, there are abundant incentives furnished to the young men of the present, to diligent and enduring persevere in their efforts to attain to like positions of honor and trust.

The Bank of England will make advances on Government securities during the closing of the transfer books, until 14th of April, at 3 per cent.

There had been a decided increase in application to the Bank of England on the 5th inst., although supply was apparently abundant.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs are, all day, closed with an advancing tendency, and all qualities improved.

The volume might have been a more satisfactory one, had it been put together in a more systematic and classified manner, but the author has done much to deserve criticism, on this point, in his sketch upon "variety." An unpleasant peculiarity in the author's manner of writing, is his constant reference to persons still living, in the past tense. There is also an abruption of style in many of the sketches, such as is exceedingly apt to creep into the writings of the legal profession. It may be necessary in reading the volume, to make some allowance for a vivid imagination on the part of the author, and in indistinctness of memory in recording events so remote a period, and many may feel that a less prominent position in the work, than has been given to the writer's personal distinction, would have been desirable.

On the whole, the book is written in a more easy and familiar style, and may well serve to amuse an otherwise idle hour; and, as being a permanent record of the names and characters of many of those to whom we the present are much indebted, is well worthy of a place on the book shelves of every citizen of this state.

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Congressional Speeches.—The following item from the Washington telegraphic news, Ma

rch 25, is worthy notice:—

Richardson, Spencer & Co. report Flour as dull and quotation nominal.

Wheat is quiet, but Red is firm at \$4 a bushel.

White is quoted at \$2.75 a bushel.

Corn has advanced 6d to 1s. mixed.

Barley is quoted at 3s 6d and White at 3s.

Provisions are dull, Beef is heavy.

Pork is dull. Bacon is quiet.

Lard is firm, with more doing at 40s a bushel.

The Leecompton Constitution Bill passed by the Senate:—Mr. Douglas' Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas spoke three hours.

Doggerel.—The following is aafot without paternity, and we regret that its origin is unknown to us, that we may bestow credit where it belongs: 1

Marshall, spare that dog, touch not a single hair; he worries many a dog, from out his madly laib. Oh! when he was a pup, so frisky and so plump, he lapped his milk with a cup, when hungry—at a jump. And then his funny tricks, so funny in their place, so full of canine feels, upon your laps and faces. You will surely let him live! Oh! do not kill him dead, he was his narrative; and pray for life—not lead. Go, get the muzzle now and put upon his mouth, and stop that howl "wou! wou!" and tendency to drool. He is our children's pet, companion of their joy; you will not kill him yet, and thus their hopes destroy. No, Marshall, spare that pup, touch not a single hair. Oh! put your "fish" up, and go away from there.

A well known rich man of New York was accosted by a little girl in the Park, a few days since, and besought for alms. "Go out of the way, you little thief!" angrily cried the rich man, jerking his handkerchief from his coat pocket, and blowing his nose violently to distract attention from his brutality. As the handkerchief was jerked forth a large pocket book came with it, and fell to the ground unnoticed by its owner. The little girl seeing it, picked it up, ran after the man, and thrust it into his hand, saying, "Please, sir, you dropped this?" "So you are not a thief after all?" said he, "and I'll reward your honesty." Whereupon he gave the poor, half-frozen child a three cent piece!

The camel will pass through the needle's eye before that rich man will go to heaven.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alf. A London letter in the Northern Daily Express speaking of the royal family, says:

Prince Alf treats his son, the Prince of Wales, in rather a brusque and off-handed way—sometimes with a will; for he thrashes him, to the great distress of his parents, whom the heir-apparent is obliged to appear for protection against his brother. His Majesty is represented as rather pleased with these ingenuous propensities of the second Prince of her house. It is a fact that the Prince of Wales pays much more attention to intellectual subjects than his more belligerent brother.

A Precious Pair.—A New York "etter" says: One day last week Lola Montez paid a visit to Mrs. Cunningham, at her residence in Twenty-ninth street, and had a long conversation with her upon the subject of the murder of Dr. Bindell. Mrs. C. on this occasion renewed her protest of innocence, and informed Lola that if ever the truth came out, it would be found the real murderer was a certain person whose name has been \$2,000 paid largely of late in the courts

for Gray of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, admits to having danoed a pulka, for the purp. of seeing a "red petticoat" a real rosy revelation. His wife may follow the example of Victoria, who adopted the red petticoat herself, because Alfred admired it upon the limbs of some of the ladies, whom he saw at Bathurst. Mr. Gray is a Democrat, and has no business to interfere with other people's domestic institutions.

A Palpable Hit.—The New York Herald devoted nearly two columns to a summary of "Revival" intelligence, gathered from the various religious and secular papers published in the places where the revivals are prevailing, and concludes the article with the following hit at a popular journal:

The New York Independent is too much occupied with the Kansas question and the Bible Society squabbles, to pay the slightest attention to the prevalence of revivals throughout the country. The Independent is a popular paper and should have for its motto—"Independent in politics and of religion."

A National Saving.—In February 1857, the value of the foreign goods imported into New York, was \$25,000,000. In February 1858, it was but \$9,000,000 being a reduction of almost two-thirds. In February, 1856, it was \$16,000,000. The amount of imports for the present year is smaller than any year since 1850. It is in articles of luxury and dry goods, which can be very well dispensed with, that the falling off has taken place. Our national bill of credit for 1858, will be mainly for necessities, and the consequence will be a large balance of trade in our favor, which will go to pay off previous indebtedness and place us in a sound and healthy financial condition. The happiest results may be anticipated from this large item of national saving. Economy of this kind is better for the country than high tariffs.

Calhoun and the Certificates.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraph column that Mr. Calhoun, having become satisfied from late information from Kansas that the Free State ticket for officers under the State (Lecompton) Constitution was elected, has determined to give certificates of election to the Free State candidates and has so announced.

The election is now completed and ready for the vote of the Senate. We apprehend, if we can place any confidence in the information we are in receipt of from Kansas, that while the Jim Lane Topeka will continue to be belligerent against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the sensible portion headed by Mr. Ewing, and who beat the Topekaites at the last Constitutional election, will now have with pleasure the admission, which is to give peace to the State.—Cin. Eng.

The Summer Court Martial.—Col. Summer has been acquitted on both the charges preferred against him by Gen. Harvey. This result will be eminently gratifying to the country, as it certainly is to the army. Gen. Harvey's conduct throughout the whole affair has been utterly unworthy his position, and eminently unbecoming to an officer, and a gentleman. The court did not deliberate fifteen minutes on the case, the Secretary of War does not approve the verdict.

Pertinent to the "Times".—An old "topper" who has induced to sign the temperance pledge, who has kept religiously for some weeks. At last he got decidedly baly, and one of his friends remonstrated with him for his faithlessness to his obligations. He answered, "To be sure, I signed the pledge, but I was tremendously dry, and all sign fail in a dry time."

A Yankee lady pictures a good man as one who is keepr of his clother, don't drink spirits, kin read a Bible "about spelling" the words, kin eat a cold dinner on wash days to save the wimmin folks from cookin and takes and pays for his country paper." This is a good picture of a good man.

International Courtesy.—The President has received an autograph letter from Prince Albert, accompanied with a medal containing the likeness of the Princess Royal, and Frederick William. The letter contains sentiments of friendly regard.

Neutral of the Isthmus of Panama.—It is rumored that the New Granadian Minister at Paris has signed a treaty with France, securing the entire neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, and that he has concluded a like treaty with Russia, through the Russian Ambassador at the Court of France.

A Gentleman in Albany was lying in bed on morning, when a friend stepping in and said: "I am afraid you are ill." "Breakfast is coming on." Let it come! exclaimed P.—"I am not afraid of it." "I am not afraid of it."

A young lady, on being asked if she intended wearing that finger ring to church, said she didn't intend wearing anything else.

If she kept her word, she must have had a cold time of it.

Teast at a surprise party, February 2, 1858. "Here's to the man who wears, steals, and lies—steals off from drinking steaks away from bad company, and lies in an honest bed."

"Sal" said one gal to another, "I am so glad I have no beau now."

"Why so?" asked the other. "Oh, I can now eat as many onions as I please."

POEM.—The wind it blueth, the snow it flew, and rained particular blueth—with skirt and hoods, and chicken coops—and all such kind of plunder.

A lady objected to giving her son a collegiate education, after learning that profane history was one of the studies.

A venerable old man says: "Let the world take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thives throw stones."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continuous

rush to see one of the most magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

the fairest styles. Fancy Colors; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are sure to sell at lower prices than you will find this winter. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS

of every grade, style and price for the million.

WHITE GOODS.

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

and a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in Dry Goods Stores, too numerous to mention.

At the same time, the goods are bought under unusual favorable circumstances, just at the reversion

in the Wall's great Banks and the consequent

failure of the financial market, and the marked

failure of the

Free Sort Signe Sentinels.

VOL IS - No 39

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

WHOLE NO 1293

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun Streets,
Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.

TELEGRAMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No premium is paid on any account, all advances are held in trust at the end of the year.

Advertisers are asked to pay the full amount of Ten Dollars for the first free week, and half that rate for subsequent intervals.

A liberal allowance is made to those who advertise by the week.

JOB PRENTISS.

Executive with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

Subscriber having received the Agents of the **Etat Insurance Company**

OF THE UNITED STATES, CONSTITUTED

TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY.

AND TO PAY POLICIES ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

\$3,000,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN BOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851.

17.

General Insurance Agency,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, ETC.

Etat Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Connecticut—Capital \$500,000.

MERCHANT'S FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Capital \$100,000.

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,

Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Capital \$100,000.

The above Companies have all the funds of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Fire and Marine Companies, thus affording ample guarantees for the insured.

BOUGH & SONS, Agents.

May 17th, 1851.

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RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO

Railroad Company.

WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, I.

And all places West and South, etc.

With a great degree of regularity and expedition.

The fact that G. and G. are a direct and consolidated line between Pittsburgh and Chicago, is an sufficient guarantee that their Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads,

and, in consequence, with Trains on other

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.

Attorney of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL J. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

Supervisor of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.

ANDREW DAVISON, of Peoria.

JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Change of Train.—On and after Monday next the time of the Pitts, E. W. & Chicago evening Mail train, going west, will be changed as follows: Leave Crooksville at 12 A. M., Fort Wayne at 7:15 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 3:35 A. M. No change in other trains.

Religious Matters.—Our exchanges are filled with accounts of a great awakening to religious affections in all parts of the country, and among all churches and sects. In our city, this interest is beginning to manifest itself. Prayer meetings are held at eight o'clock every morning, and every evening, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, and are largely attended. May much good attend these! There is ample room for reformation here as well as elsewhere.

Congressional Speaker.—The following item from the Washington telegraphic news, March 25, is worthy notice:

"During the speaking in the House this evening, nearly all the seats were deserted and the adjournment took place nine o'clock, only three members were present."

What a fierce this speech-making mania is, and how much better the members might employ themselves by attending to the business before them. Action, not words, is what is required of them.

Opening of the Canal.—Laborers are now busily engaged clearing out and deepening our canal. The work will be done and water let in by Wednesday or Thursday next. Next Saturday the whole length of the canal will be ready for navigation.

The New York Canals will be opened on or about the 20th April.

Repub. Economy.—A newspaper in print writing from Kansas says the expenses of the free-state Legislature is more than double that of all other Legislatures that have ever assembled in the territory, including the Constitutional Convention. That party evidently consists of a very patriotic, self-sacrificing lot of fellows, entirely worthy of the vast amount of sympathy shown on them.

WHOLESALE STORE.—George Miller is now opening, in his splendid two-story building a very heavy stock of Dry Goods, which have been purchased in the original packages, and budged wholesale at New York prices and transportation. He has also a full stock of Furniture, Irons, &c. Country merchants might do well to give him a call. He will also sell at retail at his very lowest prices.

Important to the Ladies.—Miss Vogel has received her Spring Fashions, and will have shown rooms ready for inspection on Thursday next, when the ladies will be delighted with a view of as beautiful a stock of fashionable bonnets and millinery as was ever exhibited here.

Miss V. has already acquired a high reputation for her taste and skill as a milliner, and having now on hand a full stock of the best and most fashionable material, she will doubtless be able to meet the desires of the most fastidious, and give entire satisfaction to all who visit a really neat and fashionable bonnet, and what lady does not?

EARLY INDIANA TRIALS AND SKETCHES.—REPRODUCED BY HEN. O. H. SMITH. WITH PICTURES. 1 vol. \$10. 610 pp. 1838. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilcock, King, & Co., Publishers. For sale by C. L. Hill, Fort Wayne.

In the beginning of July last there appeared in the Indianapolis Journal, the first of a series of sketches of the early times and men of the State, from the pen of the Hon. O. H. Smith of that city, which series for a variety of seasons, soon attracted public notice. After a few months, the author, extending his work beyond his original intention, changed the mode of publication, and the volume whose title is given above is the result.

As to the value of such writings, when from a reliable pen, there can be no difference of opinion. No book to day possesses, for the general reader, more freshness of interest than the gossiping pages of Bowell, and the same familiar personal character, to which its work serves to recommend any writer of the present day, who proposes to do for his contemporaries what that biographer has done for the great names of the past. An emigrant at an early day to the then West, a resident of this State ever since, a constant practitioner in its various courts, a member of its Legislature, a representative from one of its congressional districts, and one of its U. S. Senators at a time when that body was in its highest glory, Mr. Smith possesses, apart from his literary qualifications, which are ample, peculiar facilities for the performance of such a task.

The author, taking us back about thirty years, when he and the State were both young, brings before us in a rapid and sketchy review many of the actors then upon the stage, and in the familiar delineation of their characters, and the scenes in which they were interested, opens up many of the secret springs of important events in the history of our commonwealth. To follow him through these writings we find ourselves imperceptibly growing familiar with those great men of the State and nation, the more mention of whose names ordinarily inspires with sentiments of veneration, and although that familiarity may somewhat lessen the popularity of our author, it is decidedly calculated to heighten our respect for the fore-going writer, and judgment which enabled them to steer that course of statesmen of the time when he left us, and bring him in safety to his present harbor of respectful quietude in wealth and political strength.

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Proprietor.—The following is silent without authority, and we regret that its origin is unknown to us, that we may bestow credit where it belongs:

Martial, spare that dog, touch not a single hair; he warries many a dog from out his kindly lair. Oh! when he was a pup, so brisky and so plump, he hopped his milt from a coop, when 'twas a jump, and then he hopped tracks, so young in those places, full of canine joys, up your hands and down. You will surely let him die. Oh! don't kill him dead, he goes his tortuous road and plays his hide-and-seek, and sleep that howl your woe, and tendency to death. He is our children's sport, companion of their joy, you will not kill him yet, and thus their hope destroy. No, Martial, spare that pup, touch not a single hair. Oh! put your "peth" and get away from there.

A well known rich man of New York was received by a little girl in the Park, a few days ago, and begged for "some." One of the men, so little, thoughly dressed the rich man, jerked his hand off from it. It's over, I fear, and blushing his nose violently to distract attention from his beauty. As the hindmost child was jerked forth, a large pack of dogs came with it, and fell to the ground unnoticed by its owner. The little girl saw it, picked it up, ran after the men, and thrust it into the rich man's hand. Please, sir, you dropped this. "We can say no more than this, after all," said the girl, "and I'll reward your beauty whenever he gives the pup back to me."

The child will pass through the needles eye before that rich man will go to heaven.

The *Pair of Hoses and Gloves, Etc.*—A hand in letter in the Northern Daily Express, speaking of the royal family, says:

Prince Alfred, his son, the Prince of Wales, in rather a dressy and off-hand way, addressed sometimes with a will, his pa, to whom the heir-apparent is obliged to appeal for protection against his older brother. Her Majesty is represented as rather annoyed with these impudent propensities of the second Prince of Wales. It is a fact, that the Prince of Wales pays much more attention to intellectual subjects than his more boisterous brother.

A Previous Page.—A New York writer says: One day last week Lola Montez paid a visit to Mrs. Cunningham, at her residence in Twenty-ninth street, and had a long conversation with her upon the subject of the murder of Mr. Bowditch. Mr. C. this evening remanded her protest. For of course, Lola is a woman of the world, and the Prince of Wales is a certain person whose name has been figuring quite largely in the courts.

Mr. Gray, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, admits to having danced a polka, for the purpose of seeing a red petticoat! a real new revelation. His wife must follow the example of Victoria, who adopted the red petticoat herself. Albert adored it upon the limbs of some Scotch lasses, whom he saw at Palmeral. Mr. Gray is a Democrat, and has no business to interfere with other people's domestic institutions."

A Polka-Hall.—The New York Herald devotes nearly two columns to a summary of "Revival" indulgence, gathered from the various religious and secular papers published in the places where the revivals are prevailing, and concludes the article with the following bit at a popular journal:

The New York Independent is too much occupied with the Kansas question and the Bible Society quarrels, to pay the slightest attention to the prevalence of revivals throughout the country. The Independent is a peculiar paper, and should have for its motto—"Judge indeed in politics and of religion."

A National Series.—In February 1858, the value of the foreign goods imported into New York, was \$23,000,000. In February 1858, it was but \$9,000,000, being a reduction of almost two-thirds.

In February, 1858, it was \$16,000,000, and the amount of imports for the present year is smaller than in any year since 1852.

It is in articles of luxury and dry goods, which can be very well dispensed with, that the falling off has taken place. Our national bill of credit for 1858, will be mainly for necessities, and the consequence will be a large balance of trade in our favor, which will go to pay off previous indebtedness, and place us in a sound and healthy financial condition. The happiest results may be anticipated from this large sum of national saving. Economy of this kind is better for the country than high tariffs.

Cannons and the *Crocodiles*.—It will be seen by referring to our Telegraph column, that Mr. Calhoun, having become satisfied from late information from friends, that the Free State Colleagues under the Slave (Confederate) Constitution, was prepared, but intended to give certificates of election to the Free State candidate, and was so informed.

The constitution is now completed and ready for the vote in the Senate. We apprehend, if we can place any confidence in the information we are in receipt of from friends, that while the Free State Confederates will venture to be furious against the champions of Texas, under the Lecompton Constitution, the soldiers will be headed by Mr. Fahey, and who beat the Confederates at the late Constitutional election, it will now fail with pleasure the admission, which is to give peace to the State.—*C. Eng.*

The Summer Court Martial.—Up, Somner has been acquitted on both the charges tendered against him by Gen. Harney. This result will be evidently gratifying to the country, as it certainly is to the army. Gen. Harney's conduct throughout the whole affair has been entirely unworthy his position and eminence, becoming to an officer, and a gentleman. The court did not deliberate fifteen minutes on the case. The Secretary of War does not approve the verdict.

Pertinent to the Times.—An old toper was induced to sign the temperance pledge, which he kept religiously for some weeks. At last he got decidedly bony, and one of his friends remonstrated with him for his faithlessness to his obligations. He answered, "To be sure, I signed the pledge, but I was tremendously dry, and all signs fail in a dry time."

A Yankee lady pictures a good man as one who is fearful of his master, don't drink spirits, has had a Bible though says the words, kin eat a cold dinner on wash days to save the wash house, housekeepers invited to call and examine the triumph of modest invention.

Forster's. —*A. B. GRANDRIVE.*

Sign of the Bull, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 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